

## **Air Plan Meeting Notes**

**November 6, 2008**

Key issues and concerns identified by meeting attendees were placed into one of 19 topic categories that generally describe the content of the issues and concerns. The categories are arranged in descending order by the number of votes that each category received.

### **GHG (31 votes)**

- Continue to expand inventory of GHGs to include other contributors to get a better handle on the amounts we're dealing with and to help determine what we can do to reduce
- Plan should include GHG emissions. Be consistent with science based 80% reduction by 2050. Peak soon. Reduce 15-20% by 2050
- GHG emissions issues: how to limit or allocate cap and trade? Permit limits? Calculation methods and protocols? Federal legislation? Ag contributions?
- Climate change: incorporate energy efficiency goals established with MWGA/ICCAC into GHG action plans. Coordinate with state office. Incorporate federal approach in upcoming Congress into state actions. Avoid patchwork
- DNR should prepare to fulfill a local, state, and federal role on GHG reductions, whether through Clean Air Act or other legislation/means (e.g. regulations, federal cap and trade)
- Climate change and ag production yields
- GHG regs: expand R&D, Federal preemption, do not regulate under Clean Air Act

### **Funding (27 votes)**

- Alternative funding mechanisms (outside of Title V fees)
- Permit fees- spread to all permit holders. Ensure used by bureau, not general fund. Get past "just getting by"
- Fairly assess program funding
- Increased federal funding: more aggressively pursue federal grants, set up liaison for local groups to seek federal funding
- Title V fees: alternative funding mechanisms (2/3 of budget??)

### **NAAQS (25 votes)**

- Attain and maintain the NAAQS
- NAAQS- PM<sub>5</sub>/Lead/others. PM<sub>2.5</sub>: reducing background and addressing precursors
- PM<sub>2.5</sub>: Target transportation and ag sectors. Action plans with cross-sector participation. Expand monitoring
- PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment issue: how to control background concentration and contributions from mobile sources, area sources, ag sources (AFOs, field operations), public open burning

- Recognizing existing high PM2.5 levels in Iowa, the DNR must work with industry to implement controls that show they fully understand and consider economic impacts. Make sure regulated communities fully aware of regulatory impact
- PM2.5: sources and transport
- Include/address all sources. Recognize national/world and other uncontrolled sources. Problems are not just “local issues”
- PM2.5: high design values statewide, address precursors, address other sources (ag and transportation)

#### Economy and Environment in Balance (17 votes)

- Maximize use of incentives and education to achieve goals. Regulation as a last resort and in consideration of cost and benefit received.
- Ability of the state to have continued economic growth and maintain citizen’s standard of living.

#### Data Availability (15 votes)

- Promote distribution of accurate Iowa air emissions information to Iowa public schools, Iowa colleges and universities, and the legislature to offset the “sky is falling” tactics
- Aggregate analysis of air quality data to better enable decision making. High level analysis of data to better understand the cause and effect of air pollution using emissions inventory data, ambient air monitoring data, and public health and environmental health data

#### Mobile Sources (15 votes)

- Mobile sources and transportation impacts, including gravel roads
- Mobile source strategies, such as anti-idling, diesel emission reductions, trip reductions, mass transit, light rail, carbon fuel standards

#### Enforcement (12 votes)

- Using enforcement to create a level playing field for Iowa businesses

#### Local Government (11 votes)

- Better linkage of urban and rural issues. Areas of interest such as PM2.5, odor, NH3, H2S, have concerns in urban and rural areas of Iowa but are too often handled as separate issues
- More effective communication of issues and needs to local governments so that they can act independently, e.g. localities don’t read and act on ambient air monitoring reports, EIQs, etc.

#### Land Use Planning (10 votes)

- Industrial park planning
- Empower communities to act
- Land use planning as it correlates to ag producers (PM2.5)

#### Odor (10 votes)

- Odor from CAFOs
- Odor from livestock facilities, sewage treatment plants, industrial sources, etc., and a statewide plan for addressing odor problems

#### Ammonia (9 votes)

- Ammonia emissions from animal feeding operations
- Ammonia concentrations- Iowa has some of the highest ammonia concentrations and nitrogen deposition ratio in the country
- Breakdown of PM2.5 in relationship to ag production, row crops, livestock, and ag processing and ag retailing
- Ammonia emissions and education and reporting

#### Regulatory Certainty (8 votes)

- Maximize regulatory certainty
- Transparency and accountability with various stakeholders, solid metrics to measure program success, balance environmental, social, and economic factors, and public outreach.
- Significance of environmental issues and impacts
- How to focus resources on air quality issues that are especially significant in Iowa (ex: ammonia concentrations, nitrous oxide emissions, odor from livestock)?
- Qualify and quantify the environmental benefit of actions (permits, rules, etc.)
- Localized issues that have a high potential to impact health and the environment are going unaddressed. These issues may not elevate to state or national concern but localities must have a mechanism to address them.

#### Electrical Generating Units (7 votes)

- Address coal plant emissions concerns (PM, HAPs, lead, mercury, GHGs)
- Affects of CAIR/CAMR vacatur (no cap and trade- regional program?) and SIP update for regional haze (presumptive BART)

#### MACT (7 votes)

- Impacts of new area source rules on Iowa businesses
- 112(j) case-by-case MACT- process and interface with EPA rulemaking
- MACT and other new regulatory implementation (staffing, fees, costs, time, etc.)

#### Country Grain Elevators (6 votes)

- Country grain elevators expanding, changes to NSPS

#### Renewable Fuels (3 votes)

- Renewable fuels development (air impacts, climate change impact, regulations)
- Promote use of biomass as a substitute for fossil fuels when combusting in boilers
- Biodiesel and ethanol air permitting- larger production facilities and more GHG emissions; low carbon standards

HAPS (no votes)

- More information needed on HAPS
- Increased monitoring and collection on data on HAPs

More emphasis on pollution prevention (no votes)

Incorporate NSR reforms into state regulations (low emission rates, flexible air permitting rule, PALs) (no votes)